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Ping Identity PT-AM-CPE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Installing and Deploying AM: This domain encompasses installing and upgrading PingAM, hardening security configurations, setting up clustered environments, and deploying PingOne Advanced Identity Platform to the cloud.
Topic 2	• Enhancing Intelligent Access: This domain covers implementing authentication mechanisms, using PingGateway to protect websites, and establishing access control policies for resources.
Topic 3	• Federating Across Entities Using SAML2: This domain covers implementing single sign-on using SAML v2.0 and delegating authentication responsibilities between SAML2 entities.
Topic 4	• Extending Services Using OAuth2-Based Protocols: This domain addresses integrating applications with OAuth 2.0 and OpenID Connect, securing OAuth2 clients with mutual TLS and proof-of-possession, transforming OAuth2 tokens, and implementing social authentication.
Topic 5	• Improving Access Management Security: This domain focuses on strengthening authentication security, implementing context-aware authentication experiences, and establishing continuous risk monitoring throughout user sessions.

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Ping Identity Certified Professional - PingAM Exam Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12
Sam wants to start a service provider-initiated single sign-on and redirect to their own application, myapp.com. Which of the following URLs is the correct one to perform this action?

- A. http://sso.domain.com/openam/saml2/jsp/idpSSOInit.jsp&RelayState=http%3A%2F%2Fmyapp.com
- B. http://sso.domain.com/openam/saml2/jsp/spSSOInit.jsp&RelayState=http%3A%2F%2Fmyapp.com
- C. http://sso.domain.com/openam/saml2/jsp/idpSSOInit.jsp&goto=http%3A%2F%2Fmyapp.com
- D. http://sso.domain.com/openam/saml2/jsp/spSSOInit.jsp&goto=http%3A%2F%2Fmyapp.com

Answer: B

Explanation:
In SAML 2.0 federation with PingAM 8.0.2, there are two ways to initiate SSO: IdP-Initiated (where the user starts at the Identity Provider) and SP-Initiated (where the user starts at the Service Provider).3 According to the "SAML 2.0 Guide" for PingAM:
SP-Initiated SSO: The correct JSP file for an SP-initiated flow is spSSOInit.jsp. 4This script is used by an SP (in this case, PingAM acting as an SP or a "Fedlet") to generate a SAML AuthnRequest and send it to the IdP.
Redirecting to the Application: In the SAML 2.0 standard, the mechanism used to preserve state (like the final destination URL) across the redirect-heavy SSO process is the RelayState parameter. When the IdP sends the SAML assertion back to the SP, it also returns the RelayState value. The SP then uses this value to redirect the user to the final application.
While PingAM uses the goto parameter for internal redirects (like standard web login), RelayState is the required parameter name for SAML-related JSPs to ensure interoperability with the SAML specification. Therefore, the correct URL is .../spSSOInit.jsp combined with the RelayState parameter (Option D). Using idpSSOInit.jsp (Options A and B) would trigger an IdP-initiated flow, which is not what the question describes. Option C is incorrect because it uses the non-SAML goto parameter in a SAML initialization context.

NEW QUESTION # 13
Which of the following tab pages in the PingAM admin UI can be used to configure the OAuth2 and OpenID Connect may act scripts used for token exchange requests?
A) The OAuth2 provider service > Advanced tab page
B) The OAuth2 provider service > Core tab page
C) The OAuth2 client profile > Advanced tab page
D) The OAuth2 client profile > OAuth2 Provider Overrides tab page

- A. B and D only
- B. A and C only
- C. A and D only
- D. B and C only

Answer: C

Explanation:
The May Act script is a critical component of the OAuth 2.0 Token Exchange implementation in PingAM 8.0.2. It allows for the validation of impersonation or delegation requests. Because token exchange can be configured both globally for all clients and

specifically for individual applications, the script can be attached at two different levels in the Administrative UI.

OAuth2 Provider Service > Advanced Tab (A): This is the global configuration level. If you want to apply a standard "May Act" validation script across the entire realm for any client performing a token exchange, you configure it here. This script will be the default unless specifically overridden.

OAuth2 Client Profile > OAuth2 Provider Overrides Tab (D): PingAM allows for granular control per client. If a specific "Confidential Client" (like a backend microservice) requires unique logic for determining who it can act as, you can specify a different script or override the global setting. This is done in the "OAuth2 Provider Overrides" tab within that specific client's configuration profile.

Why other options are incorrect: The Core tab (B) is used for basic settings like issuer names and token lifetimes, not for advanced scripting hooks. The Advanced tab of the Client Profile (C) contains settings like TTLs and Logout URLs, but the specific ability to override "Provider" level logic (like the May Act script) is moved to the specialized Overrides tab to keep the interface organized. Therefore, the correct locations are A and D, as identified in the "Token Exchange Configuration" guide for version 8.0.2.

NEW QUESTION # 14

A PingAM administrator wants to deny access to an area of a protected application if the end user has been logged in for more than 10 minutes. How can this be achieved?

- A. Use a policy with a Scripted environment condition
- B. Use a policy with a Current session properties environment condition
- C. Use a policy with a Time environment condition
- D. Use a policy with an Active session time environment condition

Answer: A

Explanation:

To enforce complex authorization logic based on session duration, PingAM 8.0.2 administrators must move beyond the static "Out-of-the-Box" conditions.

Analysis of the options based on the "Policy Conditions" documentation:

Time Condition (Option A): This condition is used to restrict access based on the clock time of day or day of the week (e.g., "Allow access only between 9 AM and 5 PM"). It does not track the elapsed time of a specific user session.

Current Session Properties (Option B): This condition checks for the presence of specific key-value pairs in a session. While a session contains a startTime property, this condition is designed for matching static values (like department=HR), not for performing mathematical time calculations.

Active Session Time (Option D): This is not a standard default condition name in the PingAM 8.0.2 policy engine.

The Correct Approach (Option C): A Scripted Policy Condition is required for this use case. Within a Policy Condition script, the administrator has access to the session object. The script can retrieve the startTime (or creationTime) of the session and compare it against the current system time (currentTime).

Example logic in the script:

var sessionStartTime = session.getProperty("startTime");

var maxDuration = 10 * 60 * 1000; // 10 minutes in milliseconds

if ((currentTime - sessionStartTime) > maxDuration) { authorized = false; } By using a script, PingAM can dynamically calculate the age of the session at the moment of the access request and return a "Deny" decision if the 10-minute threshold has been exceeded. This provides the granular control needed for high-security environments where "session freshness" is a requirement for specific sensitive resources.

NEW QUESTION # 15

In an authentication tree process, considering best practice, where can the collected context data for mobile devices be persisted for subsequent risk analysis?

- A. In a browser cookie
- B. With the user profile
- C. In shared node state
- D. In the session state

Answer: C

Explanation:

In PingAM 8.0.2, the Intelligent Access engine (Authentication Trees) uses a specific data-passing mechanism to move information between individual nodes within a single journey. When a journey involves collecting context-such as device metadata (OS, version,

screen resolution), location data (IP, geofencing), or risk signals-this information must be stored temporarily while the tree evaluates the next steps.

According to the "Authentication Node Development" and "Nodes and Trees" documentation, PingAM uses two primary transient storage objects during the authentication flow:

Shared State: This is the primary map used to share data between nodes in the same tree. Contextual data collected by nodes like the Device Profile Collector or Browser Capabilities nodes is stored here. It exists only for the duration of the authentication journey.

Transient State: Similar to shared state, but often used for sensitive data that should not be visible to certain types of nodes or scripts.

The documentation identifies Shared Node State (Option B) as the best practice for persisting collected context during the tree process.

Session State (Option A) is only available after the authentication is successful and a session has been created. It is not suitable for data needed by nodes within the tree to make a decision (like a risk engine node).

User Profile (Option C) is for long-term persistence (LDAP/PingDS). Storing transient device context there would cause unnecessary database write overhead and privacy concerns.

Browser Cookies (Option D) are limited in size and pose security risks if used to store raw device data that could be tampered with by the client.

Therefore, for real-time risk analysis within a journey, nodes write data to the shared state, where subsequent nodes (like a Scripted Decision Node or Adaptive Risk Node) can retrieve and analyze it.

NEW QUESTION # 16

A customer wishes to customize the OpenID Connect (OIDC) id_token JSON Web Token (JWT) to include the subject's employee number. Which of the following scripts should be customized to meet this requirement?

- A. OIDC JWT script
- B. OIDC claims script
- C. OIDC attributes script
- D. OIDC parameters script

Answer: B

Explanation:
In PingAM 8.0.2, the OpenID Connect (OIDC) Claims Script is the specific extensibility point designed to govern how user information is mapped and transformed into claims within an OIDC ID token or the UserInfo response. While PingAM supports standard scopes like profile and email out of the box, specialized business requirements-such as including an "employee number" which might be stored as employeenumber in an LDAP directory-require a custom transformation.

According to the "OIDC Claims Script" reference in the PingAM documentation:

The script acts as a bridge between the Identity Store (the source of truth) and the OIDC Provider (the issuer). When a client requests a token, PingAM executes this script, providing it with a claimObjects map and the userProfile. The developer can then write Groovy or JavaScript logic to retrieve the employeeNumber attribute from the user's profile and add it to the resulting claims set.

The script typically follows this logical flow:

Identify the requested claims from the OIDC scope.

Fetch the corresponding raw attributes from the Identity Store (e.g., PingDS or AD).

Format and name the claim as per the OIDC specification or the specific client requirement (e.g., mapping LDAP employeenumber to OIDC claim emp_id).

Return the claims to be signed and embedded into the JWT.

Why other options are incorrect: Options A, C, and D reference script types that do not exist under those specific names in the standard PingAM 8.0.2 scripting engine. While there are "Access Token Modification" scripts and "Client Registration" scripts, the OIDC Claims Script is the only one authorized and designed to manage the payload of the id_token.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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